

# **Environmental Electromagnetic Dynamics as a Common Denominator for Transient Light Phenomena and Instrument Interference**

## **1. Framing the Problem**

Both Hessdalen and Skinwalker Ranch report a wide range of transient light observations, including stationary lights, fast-moving objects, brief flashes, and short-lived luminous events. At the same time, both locations repeatedly report technical anomalies such as:

- apparent battery depletion without actual chemical discharge,
- sensor and monitoring failures,
- intermittent data loss,
- and unpredictable equipment behaviour.

Rather than treating these observations as separate problems, this hypothesis explores the possibility that both the visual phenomena and the technical issues are expressions of the same underlying environmental conditions.

## **2. Differentiating Observation Classes**

It is important to separate the phenomenon into categories:

- A significant portion of reported lights can plausibly be attributed to known, non-extraordinary causes, such as satellites (including Starlink trains), meteors, aircraft, and in more recent years, drones.
- A residual subset of observations remains that does not collapse cleanly into these explanations. These include events that are:
  - stationary or quasi-stationary,
  - capable of rapid directional change,
  - short-lived,
  - and resistant to consistent instrumental capture.

This try of a possible explanation, focuses exclusively on that residual category, without making claims about intelligence or intent.

## **3. Environmental Preconditions**

Both Hessdalen and Skinwalker Ranch share several notable environmental characteristics:

- ground with elevated electrical conductivity,
- magnetic anomalies,
- complex mineral composition,
- and geologically dynamic terrain.

Such conditions are known to support unstable and transient electromagnetic environments (according to ChatGPT), especially when combined with atmospheric factors such as humidity, temperature gradients, and ionisation potential.

## **4. Transient Electrical / Plasma-Like Phenomena**

Under these conditions, it is plausible that some observed lights could arise from:

- localised electrical discharges,
- plasma or plasma-adjacent phenomena,
- or other short-lived electromagnetic events.

These mechanisms could account for observed behaviours such as:

- hovering or stationary appearance,
- sudden acceleration or “darting” motion,
- brief flashes or reappearance in nearby locations,
- and the inability to sustain long-duration coherence.

Importantly, this does not require the presence of solid objects or structured craft.

## **5. Instrumentation Effects and EMI**

A key parallel between both sites is the nature of technical failures:

- Batteries are often reported as “empty” while retaining actual charge, suggesting monitoring or reference-voltage distortion rather than true power drain.
- Sensors and electronics show intermittent failures consistent with electromagnetic interference (EMI) rather than mechanical fault.

In highly dynamic EM environments, fluctuating fields can:

- distort voltage references,
- disrupt ADC readings,
- interfere with clock timing,
- and induce false low-power or fault states.

Crucially, this affects interpretation layers before energy storage itself, aligning with long-term observations at Skinwalker Ranch.

## **6. The Observer Effect of Technology**

Each introduced technical system adds:

- its own electromagnetic field,
- grounding paths,
- resonance frequencies,
- and switching noise.

In stable environments this is negligible.

In marginal, dynamic EM environments, it can perturb the very system being observed, pushing conditions past thresholds and rendering instruments unreliable.

This may explain:

- inconsistent replication,
- apparent “avoidance” of measurement,
- and why removing or relocating equipment often restores function.

## **7. Unifying Perspective**

Within this framework:

- transient light phenomena and equipment interference are not independent mysteries,
- but parallel manifestations of a complex, nonlinear electromagnetic environment.

The system does not behave adversarially; it is simply unstable, threshold-driven, and sensitive to intrusion.

## **8. Implications for Future Observation**

This perspective suggests that:

- live, real-time observation remains critical for contextual interpretation,
- stacked imagery is useful for pattern detection but insufficient on its own,
- and instrumentation strategies should prioritise minimal environmental perturbation and robust EMI resilience.

## **9. Closing Note**

This hypothesis is intentionally conservative.

It does not claim completeness, certainty, or exclusivity.

It is offered as a system-level lens that may help integrate visual observations, technical anomalies, and long-standing investigative challenges at both sites into a coherent physical framework.